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THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

A CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT POOLESVILLE.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE REBELS.

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A HEAVY BODY ALONG SENECA CREEK.

Another Body Moving Toward Pennsylvania.

Movements of the National Forces Against the Rebels.

Gens. McClellan and Burnside in the Field.

A CAVALRY FIGHT AT POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment from FARNSWORTH'S Indiana Cavalry attacked the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, near Poolesville, scattering them, killing and wounding several, and capturing six prisoners, who were brought to the Provost-Marshal of this city this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol. The officer in charge of the prisoners reported that it was thought the rebel cavalry were cut off, and many more would be captured.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"Yesterday afternoon two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under command of Maj. CHAPMAN, went to Poolesville, Md., which they found in possession of a rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on a hill to the right of the town one field-piece, which was opened on our men as they approached. The command did not stop, but made a charge through the town. The enemy were then skedaddling and forming a line of battle near their gun. In a few moments reinforcements came up, consisting of two pieces of artillery and several companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; and our guns, after a few shots, succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Maj. CHAPMAN'S command, and the rebels broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field. Our loss is one man killed—Sergt. DAVID A. FALES, of Co. B.; and eight men wounded—Lieuts. LADUE and DAVIS, of Co. B, and six men of Co. A."

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

By persons from Rockville yesterday, we learn that the insurgents, in great force, occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills, a line of some ten miles.

Middlebrook is about eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike road between Georgetown and Frederick City, and about twenty-three miles from Washington.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through Rockville on Sunday night, halting there a short time to rest and refresh himself and horses.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Little, if any, perfectly reliable information has been received here regarding affairs on the Upper Potomac, and in the vicinity of Frederick since yesterday. Accounts are given from time to time by citizens who have left there, or by returning soldiers. They, however, deal in generalities.

It is said, to-day, that the rebel pickets extend about fourteen miles from Frederick, toward Hagerstown, the latter being twenty-six miles from the former place—west.

It cannot be ascertained that the rebels have advanced in any force below Frederick Junction. Their future movements are matters of conjecture.

From the Star of Monday Evening.

Little authentic information is known here outside of the War Department (if within its purlieus) of the movements of the rebels in Maryland. That is, in addition to what was published in Baltimore this morning, all important portions of which will be found in our columns.

We may add to that information, that the latest and most reliable intelligence from the south side of the Potomac represents that no considerable body of rebels have been in the vicinity of Leesburgh since the passage through that quarter of LONGSTREET and his command, (estimated at 30,000,) which proceeded in the direction of Noland's and Edwards' Ferry and the Point of Rocks. This is, doubtless, the force that has crossed into Maryland, below Harper's Ferry. A person who has reached here from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, says that yesterday a large division crossed the river at the Point of Rocks, which we take to be a portion of the force referred to above.

Vigilant inquiry has enlisted us that nothing whatever is known of the presence of any rebel force on the other side of Washington, this side of the Bull Run Mountains. We presume that the military authorities left by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the other side, have, or will promptly take occasion to verify this fact, which, if verified, must prove of great importance in regulating the future movements of our army.

It is alleged that the rebel pickets in Maryland extend on the north some fourteen miles out from Frederick, in the direction of Hagerstown. This, if true, strengthens the impression that the rebel column (probably under JACKSON) that was believed to have filed back through Thoroughfare Gap almost immediately after the battle of Saturday last, have crossed or is crossing the river above Harper's Ferry, with the purpose of assailing that point first, or of pushing directly on into Pennsylvania, leaving LONGSTREET to amuse our army below to prevent them from being followed, until they may have time to do as much mischief in that State as they can safely, ere beating a hasty retreat back into Virginia.

The fact that LONGSTREET is said to be hurrying over the river such plunder—horses, cattle, stores, &c.—as he can clutch, favors the impression that he means to follow in that direction as soon as MCCLELLAN may press him.

We have rumors of a considerable engagement yesterday forenoon, between SUMNER'S corps and LONGSTREET'S, in which the latter is said to have been driven back over the river. We believe them untrue, though there was, doubtless, skirmishing between their respective pickets yesterday afternoon, ours retiring, being greatly outnumbered for the moment. This must have occurred in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poolesville, and our pickets engaged were probably only cavalry.

We can learn nothing up to noon to-day to lead to the belief that the rebels are advancing in force below Frederick Junction. Our forces are so disposed as to be ready for them if moving either in this direction or in that of Baltimore, we apprehend.

In twenty-four hours the mystery of the intentions of the rebel commanders will probably be cleared up in a great measure by their movements, when those of Gen. MCCLELLAN will consequently also begin to be developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

We have information that another body of the enemy, under command of Gen. WALKER, crossed the Potomac, yesterday afternoon, at Nolan's Ferry. They numbered five thousand men, with four batteries of artillery and a train of fifty wagons.

Rebels are seizing all the cattle and horses they find, and driving them across the river into Virginia. The assertion that they pay liberally in United States Treasury notes for everything they take is denied. The money they tender in payment is Confederate scrip and other worthless trash. The owner of the property seized can either take this "money" for his goods or go without any pay. Union men, whose property is seized, get nothing. The rebels turn their horses into the cornfields of the Unionists, but do not molest the property of Secessionists.

The advent of JACKSON into this section of Maryland has served to show who are loyal and who are not. Many persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and by their neighbors believed to be true Union men, were the first to greet the rebels, and to throw open their houses for their reception. But few Union men remained, most of them having fled to Pennsylvania and Baltimore.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who arrived here today, states that there are no rebel troops at that place—all either having crossed the river or gone toward Harper's Ferry. He left Leesburgh on Monday.

On Saturday, JOHN S. CALDWELL, a notorious rebel of Fredericksburgh, had a rebel flag hoisted on the Court-house at that place. Acting Maj. JOHN H. HERNDON, learning the fact, ordered it to be taken down, which was quickly done. Rebel flags displayed by Citizens from the windows of their houses were also ordered to be removed. HERNDON is a brother of the gallant Capt. HERNDON, who lost his life while trying to save the passengers on board the *Central America*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—P. M.

By special dispatch from Poolesville, we learn that the Third Indiana Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, attacked and drove the enemy from that town. We lost Sergt. FALES, killed, and had a few wounded. The enemy left six dead and five prisoners.

The Telegraph Office is reëstablished.

Union men are very scarce there.

Gen. ROBERT LEE is reported in command in that vicinity, but we doubt the statement.

The following information is derived from some workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who were captured, but set at liberty by Gen. LEE. But few rebel troops remained at Frederick, the force having left on Saturday night for parts unknown. Large numbers were at Newmarket, and some at Poplar Spring. They saw no evidence of hasty movement. Newmarket is eight miles east of Frederick. It is said that many of the rebel soldiers are in service only by force.

We learn from another source that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is at Newmarket, with a large force, estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000 men. The rebel pickets were within eight miles of Ellicott's Mills.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—11:45 P. M.

We have it upon respectable authority that Gen. EWELL is only slightly wounded, and that he is with the invading force in Maryland. His wound is in the arm.

The general tenor of the statements received today, is to contradict the large previous estimates of the invading force in Maryland, and leave the impression that their movement is both a feint and a raid. As the latter, it may succeed; but it will not have the result practically to weaken the force used in the defence of Washington. The theory of the raid is sustained by information that the enemy are rapidly conveying the supplies they seize to the south side of the Potomac.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Sept. 8—10 A. M.

One of our scouts reached Hagerstown last night, having left Middletown, eighteen miles southeast of that place, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

He reports that the rebels were at Hagerstown in considerable force and advancing.

All the rolling stock of the railroad has been removed from Hagerstown and the telegraph office there evacuated.

A telegraph office has been opened at Green Castle from which place our scouts and messengers will be sent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The special correspondent of the *Press*, of this city, writing from Sykesville, Md., says that he had just left Monrovia, Md., on account of the approach of the rebels, a party of their cavalry entering that place on Sunday.

Many speculations are rife relative to the movements and intents and purposes of Stonewall JACKSON. Some say that he is on his way, with a large army, to Gettysburgh, Pa., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh or York, and that he is already near Hanover, while others assert that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. Others assert that this latter movement is merely a feint, to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL TROOPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the National Republican, of Yesterday.

"A gentleman, who left Harrisburgh, yesterday morning, informs us that there were then 25,000 troops at that point.

He learned, at York, as he passed, that Union troops were concentrating largely and rapidly at Gettysburgh.

That part of Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused and ready for any emergency.

From Frederick to Gettysburgh, the distance is 33 miles. From Gettysburgh to Harrisburgh, it is 35 miles."

NO REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Telegraph operator has left Chambersburgh because he anticipated that the Secessionists there would interfere with him. Another operator has taken his place and reports all quiet and no rebels in that vicinity. No important intelligence has been received from Hanover, or any point on the Northern Central, though that to be in danger.

Hon. A. K. MCCLURE has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General by the President, and assigned for special duty in Pennsylvania.

Cols THOMAS B. SCOTT, JOHN A. WRIGHT, JOHN B. PARKER, and Gen. WORTH, aiding the Governor, who is in constant communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Confidence prevails as to the ability to prevent any raid into the State entailing serious consequences.

A rebel deserter, who arrived at Hanover, reports the rebels at Frederick 100,000 strong.

WAR SPIRIT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence that the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania, a public meeting was called, stores closed, and guns fired and the bells rung. The residents assembled en masse for drill. The Governor has been tendered the services of the entire population to repel rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The War Department has ordered that the Anderson Cavalry, a fine body of men, recently raised in this city, shall remain in Pennsylvania for the present, to aid in repelling the invasion. Carbines and horses will be immediately furnished them, and they will act as scouts, etc., in the Cumberland Valley.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS.

From the American of yesterday.

The excitement in the city has greatly abated, owing to the fact generally known among the people that the most ample preparations have been made by the Government authorities to intercept any movement in the direction of Baltimore.

Yesterday Gen. KENLY received his appointment to the command of a brigade of troops to be used in the defence of Baltimore.

A gentleman who left Frederick on Sunday at noon, reports the most perfect quiet and good order as prevailing in the city. There had been no invasion of private rights, though some of the rebel citizens seemed disposed to urge such a course on the part of the soldiery.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON was in command as Provost-Marshal, and was running about among the citizens preaching conciliation and kindness. His constant declaration was that "*We want it to be understood that we are Southern gentlemen, and not marauders.*"

There was but one regiment in the city, and that was composed principally of Marylanders. Gen. JACKSON was not in the city, all the troops there being under the command of Gen. HILL, who occupied the house of Gen. COOPER as his headquarters.

Our informant states that he does not think that the troops that had marched through Frederick exceeded fifteen thousand in number, though they gave it out that they composed merely the advance guard of one hundred and fifty thousand men that were to follow them.

It is also rumored that BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, as Provost-Marshal, rides through the streets of Frederick with a small National flag tied to his spurs.

The rebels, on their arriving at Frederick, made a dash both at the telegraph and the post-office. They found that the operator had departed, carrying off his instrument, and that Dr. JAMES, the Postmaster, had also taken all the mails and Government funds in the office, and started with them for Gettysburgh.

The whole value of the hospital and other Government stores destroyed at Frederick by Marshal FITZPATRICK, did not exceed $2,000, instead of $5,600,000, as stated by the *Washington Republican*. It consisted principally of old blankets, tents and harness. All the most valuable stores were removed.

The latest intelligence from Frederick indicates that the main body of the rebel army, after passing out on the Emmittsburg road some ten miles, took a road to the left leading direct to Hagerstown, at which place it is said the advance arrived yesterday morning. There is said to be a Federal force in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and there may be a fight there.

The impression is now gaining ground that the rebel movement is merely a raid into Maryland, intended to draw the great body of veteran troops from Washington in their pursuit, whilst the main rebel army makes a dash on the works in front of Washington. The fact that the troops that passed through Frederick have gone west toward Hagerstown would indicate a probable purpose on their part to dash back into Virginia by way of Williamsport and Martinsburgh. They would thus obtain all the boots, shoes and clothing in the two cities of Frederick and Hagerstown, probably secure some arms that have been accumulated for them by rebel sympathizers, with cattle and provender, and other supplies.

Others, equally well informed, think that the movement on Hagerstown is to compel the evacuation of Martinsburgh, and leave an open road for the main body of the rebel army preparing to cross the Maryland line in that direction, from whence they will move through the Chambersburgh Valley toward Harrisburgh, or east toward Washington or Baltimore.

The movements of the rebels so far toward Baltimore, consisted in the stationing of a picket guard on Sunday, within seven miles of Westminster, which caused a very general stampede of the citizens from that town. They remained there during the day, and are reported to have disappeared during the night.

Another picket appeared on the Frederick road on Sunday, at Poplar Springs, thirty-six miles from Baltimore, and about eighteen miles this side of Frederick. They stopped there during the afternoon, and started back in the evening toward Frederick.

INCIDENTS AT FREDERICK.

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in Frederick were bought out by the rebels, who left behind them some good money and some shocking bad money. The storekeepers, of course, did not dare to refuse what was offered them. The entire stocks of Messrs. TYLER & STRINER (Union) and A. J. BELLMAN (rebel) were taken, and Confederate notes given them in payment.

So far as we can ascertain, they allowed free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

On Friday evening, before the appearance of the rebels, there was considerable of a disturbance in Frederick. Some parties connected with the *Citizen* newspaper cheered on the streets for JEFF. DAVIS, in the exuberance of their joy, and were knocked down by citizens. The Provost Guard interfered, and a man named LAWSON, one of the proprietors of the *Citizen*, was knocked down with the butt of a musket and considerably injured. Another man named VANDERLE was also badly cut.

The rebels of Frederick knew of the coming of the insurgent army long before any intimation of their approach had been received by the Federal authorities.

LATEST RUMORS.

It was rumored that Gen. BURNSIDE is in Frederick with his army, having driven the rebels out.

It was also rumored that the rebels are in possession of Gettysburgh and Hanover, Penn.

There was also a rumor that Col. MILES' army, of about eight thousand men, were surrounded by the rebels on Maryland Heights.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who left there on Saturday, states that the first division of the rebel army that crossed numbered 20,000 men, and that JACKSON was approaching to cross with 30,000.

From the Clipper of Yesterday.

We learn that Col. PITZEL, of our army, who has just arrived here, passed through the pickets of the rebel army, and that Gen. BURNSIDE'S army was on their trail. Gen. BURNSIDE had 40,000 troops in his command. Gen. MCCLELLAN is in the field with another large force, also *en route* after the rebel army, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to cut them off before they can retrace their steps. A large force is gathering in Pennsylvania by Gov. CURTIN, to meet the invaders if they shall attempt to cross into that State, and no doubt the troops now in New-York, ready to start, will be sent in the same direction.

JACKSON, with all his dash and strategy, will find, we hope, before the end of this week, that his race is run, for we do not see how it is possible that he can escape the powerful forces that are now on his track. Let us have patience and be firm. Our authorities are all thoroughly aroused now, and a full cooperation is taking place.

We have just seen a gentleman, whose information is undoubtedly reliable, who confirms the above. He says that the Secessionists go from the vicinity of ten miles of this city, at night, and return by next morning, and report that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is in command of the rebel forces, and that his pickets were at Poplar Springs, opposite Woodbine Station, and that the pickets of Gen. BURNSIDE were at Cookesville, three miles this side of Poplar Springs. Poplar Springs is opposite Woodbine Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The above is no doubt to be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who conversed with a person who had been in company with LEE.

A dispatch was received yesterday from the operator at Plain No. 4, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 40 miles from Baltimore, stating that everything is that neighborhood was quiet, and that there had been no demonstration of any kind.

On Friday night considerable of a row was had in Frederick, between several attaches of the *Citizen* newspaper and Union men. The Secesh, in the exuberance of their joy, began cheering for JEFF. DAVIS, which so exasperated several Union men that they knocked the rebels down. For a time matters looked very squally, the Union men defying the Provost Guard to summon the rebel soldiers. A man named LAWSON, an employé on the *Citizen* sheet, was knocked down with the butt of a gun and seriously injured. The riot was finally quelled, but not before a strong force of the rebels were marched into the city. During the fight, the lovers of the Jeff. Davis creed boasted that they knew of the coming of the rebel army long before any intimation was had of their presence.

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in *Frederick has been bought up by the rebels, the purchasers in some cases tendering green backs, but in* the majority of cases paying for the goods in Confederate money. The store-keepers, as a matter of course, being obliged to take such money as was offered them. *So far as we can ascertain, they allowed* free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

The greatest military preparations are making in the Cumberland Valley and at Harrisburgh to meet and check the advance of the enemy.

Gov. CURTIN will make a fierce defence of the Susquehanna, if the rebels should really approach that river with the design of crossing.

Whatever damage the enemy may do to the railroads on this side of the Susquehanna, the whole chain of railroads on the other side will be left intact for the concentration of troops at any point that may be desired.

On Friday, the rebels fired and destroyed the tunnel bridge across the Monocacy River, and also did great damage to the canal at this point, besides cauterizing and destroying several canal boats. To what further extent their depredations were carried on, we have not yet been informed.

A number of farmers, from Montgomery County, Maryland, whom we have seen, mention the fact of having seen, from the Maryland shore, a number of the tents of the rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac in the vicinity of point of Rocks. They seemed to extend some three miles westerly from Edwards' Ferry. The enemy are busily engaged in building rafts, it is supposed, as the sound of chipping is heard at all hours of the night. These rafts will be used in crossing the river.

It is believed by the Secessionists in Frederick that JACKSON will march Northward by way of Cumberland to Harrisburgh. Meanwhile the balance of the rebel army will keep our forces engaged protecting Washington, while they are making a raid which will either force a peace or a European recognition. The rebels expect that during their march through Maryland, their ranks will be swelled by 15,000 men from this State, and by the time that they reach this city, they calculated on having 50,000 oppressed Marylanders in their ranks.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BRADFORD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 8, 1862.

Whereas, It has been represented to me upon authority which seems unquestionable, that a portion of the rebel army of the South, now in arms against the Union, have crossed our border, and is encamped upon our territory, menacing the City of Baltimore and other portions of the State with a hostile attack; and it is expedient besides all the powers with which the Government may be prepared to meet this daring invasion, that our own citizens should without delay, organize throughout the State such a militia force as may effectually assist in defending our homes and firesides against the assault of the invader,

I, therefore, in virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State, hereby call upon her citizens to enroll themselves at once in volunteer military organizations, that no possible power at command may be overlooked in preparing to meet every emergency. In the City of Baltimore, I would especially call upon our citizens to organize at once and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteer Militia, in which several companies have been already filled, and their officers commissioned.

As a mistaken impression seems to exist, to some extent, of a purpose to offer to the government the services of this division, or some portion of it, as United States volunteers for nine months, and this impression may tend to retard the formation of the division, I would take this occasion to reiterate the assurance already given to many who have consulted me on the subject—that no one by becoming a member of any company in that division places himself thereby in the power of the officers of the organization to transfer his services, without his consent, to the volunteer forces of the United States. Whilst opportunity will be given to any regiment or brigade connected with the division to make such tender of their services to the government, no member of any such regiment can be constrained to such a course by the majority of the command, nor without his individual consent.

With this understanding of the character of this military organization, I hope to see the ranks of the First Light Division immediately filled, prepared, when called into the service of the State or city, to respond effectually in maintaining their peace and ministering to their defence. At the same time, any portion of it disposed to extend the sphere of its usefulness, will have the opportunity, with the consent of the Government, of uniting their exertions with the other volunteers from Maryland in the service of the United States.

To the citizens of the several counties I would appeal, and especially commend to them the formation of volunteer *cavalry* companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

They are provided and can be ready at once to distribute cavalry arms and accoutrements sufficient for all that will probably be organized; and while every effort will be made to arm and equip also all infantry volunteers that may offer, let our loyal citizens not wait for the distribution of arms, but organize everywhere without delay, and assist in driving from the State the invading host that now occupies its soil, armed with any weapon which opportunity may furnish.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State this 8th day of September, 1862.

By the Governor, A. H. BRADFORD.

WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners from Richmond—Gen. Pope's Officers in Close Confinement—Citizen Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 8.

The flag of truce boat *Cossack* arrived from Aiken's Landing this forenoon with over 600 National soldiers, paroled. They have been in prison on Belle Island. They report, Sept. 4, JOHN HICKEY, of Philadelphia, was shot in Libby Prison by the guard. The guard shot at a Union prisoner for looking out of the window, and killed HICKEY instead. The guard's name was JAMES OWEN. Sept. 6 there were sixty-two of Gen. POPE'S officers taken to Richmond and placed in close confinement in Libby Prison; also about thirty soldiers.

The following letter was brought down by a paroled Union prisoner:

LIBBY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1862.

Arrived here yesterday after ten days' hard march, and were immediately placed in the Tobacco Prison, together with several hundred other unfortunates.

We sincerely hope that Mr. WILLARD, of Washington, and the rest of our many friends, will use their utmost influence to have us exchanged, in place of those rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax and now at Washington. To our families, we can only say we are well, and living in hopes of soon being exchanged. We can write but little. Remember us to all our friends. We shall write to you as often as possible. There are 130 citizen prisoners here, from all parts of the country.

JAMES L. SMITH,
NATHAN BRICE,
TALMADGE THORN.

The flag of truce, in returning, met a rebel gunboat this side of Harrison's Landing, steaming toward Richmond. About twenty ladies came down from Richmond, going North.

It is talked in Richmond that the new *Merrimac* is a failure, but is completed.

Personal.

—Major-Gen. Hunter and Brig.-Gen. Saxton have arrived in this City. Gen. Hunter, who has been in command of the Department of the South, finding it impossible to obtain the troops without which he could perform no offensive service, asked to be relieved of his command, and to be assigned to more active duty. He was willing to go anywhere and with any force, provided he might be of use in his country's emergency. What will be done with him does not yet appear. He is well, and hopeful and ready for immediate duty. Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, a man of undoubted ability and of tried courage, has returned much out of health. His labors have been most onerous, and he seeks a few days' rest from them, intending to return almost immediately.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Another Day of Fasting and Prayer Appointed by Jeff. Davis.

The Significance of the Present Rebel Movements.

The War to be Carried Into Pennsylvania.

The Present Run of Rebel Good Luck to be Pushed.

Accounts of the Late Fighting in Virginia.

We have received, *via* Fortress Monroe, copies of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th, and the *Enquirer* of the 8th instant. The latter contains the following:

"The past few days have been occupied in the burial of the dead on the plains of Manassas. The movements of the armies beyond are unknown, the game of strategy being now deemed essential by both combatants, the one for the preservation, the other for the capture of Washington.

"A flag of truce was sent a day or two after the last battle by the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead. It was granted. Soon after a regiment of negroes, armed with spades, appeared, and after performing their work, they were very properly taken in charge by our troops, most of them being runaway contrabands."

The 19th of September has been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS as a day of fasting and prayer, by a proclamation given at Richmond the 4th inst., inviting the people of the Confederate States to assemble for worship, to render praise to God for the triumph at Richmond and Manassas.

The *Enquirer* claims the victory of Thursday, Friday and Saturday's battles, and says that Lee's headquarters were at Annadale, eight miles from Alexandria.

The same paper also says:

"It is now one week since our last battles, and the public has no information of the particulars. It is trifling with the public heart to be thus careless of its deepest feelings. No one knows who was killed or wounded. We do not know whose fault it is: but, in behalf of the bereaved, we appeal to the Secretary of War to ascertain who has fallen and make it public."

The removal of Col. THOMAS B. BIDGOOD, Postmaster of Richmond, is bitterly complained of.

Parties of wounded rebels are daily arriving at Richmond from Manassas, and have nowhere to go, and no one to care for them.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 4, calls on the Confederate Congress to extend the most vigorous measures for executing the conscription act, so as to call into the field all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age, to enable them to at once push their line of battle into the heart of the enemy's country.

A VERY SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Intelligence has been received from various sources that *the enemy has succeeded in evading or forcing the lines of the Confederates between Manassas and Washington*, and reached Arlington Heights with the wreck of his army. This story lacks confirmation, but it comes from so many quarters that *we fear it contains but too much truth*. We know from the Northern Press that it was the intention of their Generals, if defeated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arlington Heights, there to renew the war of the spade, and reform their broken legions and new lines during the Winter. *But it was the hope and belief of the country that the arrangements of the Confederate leaders had been such as would have completely foiled that plan.* If the news of their successful retreat to Arlington Heights is confirmed, *it will be another of those many disappointments which we have had to suport*, much resembling and nearly as great as the escape of MCCLELLAN after the battle of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill.

But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes themselves will be disappointed in their expectations of a siege of Washington. The chief prize of the late victories, is not the possession of that city, *but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country.* The capture of Washington would produce an immense sensation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the Northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the said sensation would be altogether and necessarily to our advantage. It would be a prodigious mortification to the North, but would not cost it a fatal, or even a serious loss of strength. The moral shock might possibly occasion negotiations for peace; but, if the Northern people possess any real courage, *it would more probably result in a general rush to arms.* Possession of Washington is only desirable as the open door to invasion; and if it is effectually closed against us by the occupation of Arlington, we hope that this precious season will not be consumed in picking the lock or battering it down, while the wall is full of breaches through which we may pass as well.

Reason indicates that the aim and object of the Confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should be, *a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It is in fact a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming Winter.* Everything that it consumes will have to be transported there from great distances, for it is now literally *an army in the desert.* Few who have not visited it know the extent to which this unfortunate portion of the State has been desolated. At the end of eighteen months it has been reduced to a condition nearly resembling that of Middle Germany, after the thirty years' war. The drums and tramplings of three conquests have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southern and the Northern hosts have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the past and present Summers. *It will take one hundred full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it.* Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easily perceived how the scattered remainder of its population hope to escape starvation during the coming Winter; and the maintenance of an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men there, dependent on a single track railroad, when the Winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than costly.

Even if that difficulty could be overcome, it is evident that our army cannot waste its time in protracted operations for the possession of a frontier city, unless it desires to lose the only opportunity to make a real approach to the end of the war that we have had since the beginning of it. Such a delay would be all that the enemy could now desire; for it would give him just the time necessary to organize and bring up his new army of six hundred thousand men; and while Washington should be neither clearly lost or won, but a prize still at stake between the two countries, the difficulties of raising that new army would be greatly alleviated.

If we cannot take Washington by a coup de main, it must be left to take care of itself. The true goals of our course are the deliverance of *Maryland* and the invasion of *Pennsylvania*; and if we ever have an honorable treaty of peace with the United States, it will be signed on the enemy's territory, and not on our soil.

War is a game of chance, and in all games of chance there are unaccountable runs of good and bad luck. In the latter part of last Winter and in the beginning of the Spring, we had our share of evil fortune. Mishap succeeded mishap, loss followed loss, and disaster pursued disaster in a melancholy series so long and unbroken, that the Confederacy could realize the sensations of Macbeth, when he asked: "*Shall thy line stretch out to crack of doom?*" The tables are now turned; the cards run the other way. The North has seen its dismal season; while the winter of our discontent is turned to glorious summer. Splendid victories in Virginia, our first organized advance into Kentucky is also marked by a success even more brilliant, though of less magnitude. The battle near Richmond, Ky., although but a thousand only of the enemy were engaged, is one of the most encouraging incidents of the war, if the report which the telegraph brings is indeed true, that the Kentucky regiments which the enemy had raised by compulsory enrolment, marched over to the side of their own patriots to deliver up the arms which their tyrants had forced into their hands. A large portion of the new levies of the North are to be drafted from the oppressed populations of conquered Southern States—Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. We now know what these troops will be worth to them and to us, and can indulge the hope that they will organize, arm and equip as many more regiments from those States as the arm-bearing population will afford. The Kentucky victory appears by the dispatch to have been so complete, that we fear the details may weaken the impression that it leaves. But it is at least certain that we are victorious in Kentucky, and that our troops are upon their way to Lexington. In the West, as in the East, the scale of fortune is unsettled; and the success of the 4th of July serves with other gamesters, that luck should be pushed.

FROM THE REBEL ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Little or nothing has been added to the scant stock of information regarding the recent great battle on the plains of Manassas. A number of gentlemen who participated in the engagement reached this city last evening, but they know absolutely nothing, except that our army had achieved a great victory on the same ground on which it was before victorious on July 21, 1861. They know neither our loss nor the enemy's; the number of prisoners captured by us, nor the route of the enemy's retreat. The most of them say in vague terms that the enemy fled before our men toward Alexandria, or Arlington Heights, or Leesburgh, they don't know which, and they can give no explanation of how he effected a retreat in this direction, our lines being confidently asserted to have extended across all the roads leading to Washington, from Union Mills to Thoroughfare Gap. Some, however, maintain that the enemy retreated through Centreville, but this can not be true. We must have broke through Longstreet's lines on the Warrenton turnpike. But all of Longstreet's men with whom we have conversed assert that the enemy, so far from breaking our lines, was driven back a distance of two miles. From all we have been able to learn we think it most likely that the enemy, during Saturday night, escaped toward Alexandria by passing to the east of Jackson's extreme left. If, in the fight of Saturday, we drove him before us, as there seems little doubt that we did, and there has been no subsequent fight, there were but two ways by which he could have passed our army—by hugging the Potomac on Jackson's left, or passing clear around our army by a detour to the westward. But with our present scant information, the discussion of this subject is profitless indeed.

All agree that the battle was a most disastrous one to the enemy. A gentleman who rode over the field on Monday assures us that he saw ten dead Yankees to one Southerner. Our informant was of the opinion that the greatest loss sustained by us was in General Jackson's division—the one which received the flank columns against this wing, as it occupied the direct and coveted route to Washington City.

The following telegram is from an intelligent gentleman connected with the Southern Press, and was received in this city late last evening.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Aug. 30.

The enemy were whipped off the field with great slaughter, and many guns were taken. They ran too fast in some parts of the field that JACKSON, who was ordered to press them, replied that they were too fast for him. SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 31.

We are just starting in pursuit after yesterday's work; our troops are doubtless at work, as they were ordered to proceed at daybreak, and it is now an hour after.

We append an extract from a hastily-written letter from the field, by an officer of the army to a friend in this city:

MANASSAS Aug. 30, old REVIEW, Sept. 4.

The second battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as that of the 21st July last year, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions which the enemy held at that time, and the Yankees fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they had one year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton turnpike, about 3 o'clock, Gen. JACKSON on the right, Gen. JACKSON on the left, their line being in the form of a broad V—the enemy between. The Yankees made the first advance endeavoring to turn JACKSON'S flank, but were repulsed with great confusion—a battery of twenty-eight pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. LEE, of South Carolina, mowing them down by scores. Gen. LONGSTREET at once threw forward HOOD'S Division, and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged. JACKSON now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Yankees were routed and pursued three miles. Their forces consisted of Gen. BANKS', MCDOWELL'S, SIGEL'S, MCCLELLAN'S and PORE'S commands.

The loss of the enemy exceeded the Confederate five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured numbers of batteries and numerous caissons, thousands of prisoners, and from six to ten thousand stand of arms. They could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them. One Yankee Brigadier-General is now lying dead at negro REAMER'S house, where the Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies.

General EWELL, JACKSON, MARSHALL and GADBERRY, of South Carolina, were killed; and BENHAM, MOORE, MCGOWAN, wounded. Maj. DAN KEMPER was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. TATE and Capt. MITCHELL, of the First Virginia, were wounded. W. CAMERON, Adjutant of the Seventy-fourth Virginia, and Adjt. TEMPLINE, of Hampton's Legion, were both wounded. Fifty citizens of Washington, who came to witness the show, were all bagged.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION ACT.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED APRIL 16, 1862.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the regulations and conditions in the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; provided that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in service from their respective States at the time the "act further to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from such States, since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, or disposed of as may be provided by law: Provided, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the acts to which this is an amendment, on any special provision or provisions of said acts in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

The Sun-Dock Times, Wednesday, September 10, 1862

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of New-York and the Borussia at this Port.

The steamship *City of New York*, from Liverpool on the 31th August, and the *Borussia*, from Southampton on the same date, arrived at this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by the full telegraphic summary from Cape Race, published yesterday and two days later. Below we publish interesting European correspondence and important extracts from our English exchanges.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

A FRIENDLY WORD BY AN ENGLISH M. P.

MOST VIEW OF THE WAR. CONSOLATION.

Serious Trade Agents American Naval Captures in British Waters.

Mr. Russell on McClellan's Campaign.

British Press.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The want of the sensitive which usually marks the events of the week, seems to give the occasion fresh exhibition of the Secessionist Press—Tribunations of the New French Paper—The Emperor—Views of the Journals—Latest Commercial Intelligence.

The fact that in France the number who seek to create the strength are so few in proportion to the whole, seems to give the occasion fresh exhibition of the Secessionist Press—Tribunations of the Duke of Baden and Highest praise for his liberality—Russell's letter—Views of the journals—Latest Commercial Intelligence.

The fact that in France the number who seek to create the strength are so few in proportion to the whole, seems to give the occasion fresh exhibition of the Secessionist Press—Tribunations of the Duke of Baden and

The New-York Tribune, Saturday, September 19, 1863.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, at Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars per year. The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, Five Dollars.

Those persons who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, with the money, can copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars for a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, and will be entitled to a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, and will be entitled to a Copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly will be furnished at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Remittances should invariably be in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Rosa Orsini—Camilla.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Coats.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gaiety Matinee.

MITCHELL'S PALACE OF MUSIC—Hinch's Five Chairs.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

BOSWORTH GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—"Cinderella and the Glass Slipper" and Other Fairy Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 598 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The accounts of the position and numbers of the rebels in Maryland are still conflicting—so much so that the contradictions can hardly be reconciled, except under the supposition that the several divisions of the rebels have gone in different directions. We are assured on the one hand that JACKSON is on his way with a heavy force to Gettysburgh, Penn., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh and York—while on the other hand it is asserted that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday morning, states that the rebels in great force occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington to Middlebrook Mills—a line some ten miles in extent. We find very little in the Baltimore papers which throws light on the rebel movements. With regard to the position of our own troops who, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, are following up the rebels, we have no information, except that they are moving rapidly forward in large force and confident spirits. A short time will probably develop the whereabouts of both armies and enable us to better understand the position of affairs.

A fight of some moment took place at Poolesville on Monday afternoon, between a rebel regiment of cavalry and the Third Indiana and a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in which the rebel forces were defeated and put to rout, leaving several dead on the field. The enemy were supported by one piece of artillery, while our forces had two.

In view of the invasion of Maryland, Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves at once in military organizations. In Baltimore the Governor especially calls upon the citizens to organize and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Volunteer Militia. He also urges the citizens of the counties to form cavalry companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

An important announcement will be found in our letter from Port Royal this morning. Simultaneous with the return of Gen. HUNTER from the department, we receive the assurance that his policy with regard to the negroes has been adopted by the President; that five negro regiments are to be raised, armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and that 50,000 in addition are to be enrolled, to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but organized into companies, and uniformed. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits our correspondent is not able to state, but it is expected to be soon. Gen. BARTON is to visit Washington by the next steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

We learn, by way of Louisville, that on Thursday last, a foraging party of our troops, from Cumberland Gap, encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant, and defeated them after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and three wounded. *The rebels suffered considerable loss*, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a 12-pounder. We also have a rumor from Louisville that Gen. THOMAS S. CRITTENDEN has encountered and vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG's force, near Gallatin, Tenn. Another rumor says that BRAGG's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with a view to the invasion of Northern Kentucky.

A report comes to us from Helena, Ark., that Gen. BLOOMFIELD had made an attack upon the rebels at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Corinth, and had been decisively repulsed. The report probably comes from the rebels.

A party of guerrillas, on the 3d inst., captured the steamer *W. R. Terry* on the Tennessee River, while she was aground on the Duck Shoals. She had on board two Dahlgren howitzers.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* at Cairo still insists upon the truth of the report that Gen. BUELL has fought and won a great battle. The story, he says, was brought to Gen. Ross' headquarters, at Jackson, by a special messenger from Tuscumbia. "The messenger had seen the dispatches himself. Since then information has been received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, at Corinth, as I learn from parties direct from there, that Gen. BUELL has had heavy skirmishing with the enemy for some days; that he has been generally successful, and that he and his entire army were in excellent spirits, and apprehended no danger from the enemy. These circumstances would indicate that Gen. BUELL had had some opportunity of feeling the enemy."

The steamer *McClellan* arrived from Port Royal yesterday morning. Among her passengers is Major-Gen. HUNTER, who has been relieved of the command of the Department of the South at his own request. It is understood that he will at once be placed at the head of a corps in the field.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered a speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, in which he said that there was great probability that the rebels would be in that city by the close of September.

The savages in Minnesota are still active. Advices from Fort Ridgeley to the 4th inst. state that a small party of infantry and cavalry had been attacked by 500 Indians, eighteen miles from that post. The party held out until relieved by Col. SIBLEY, when the Indians were driven off. Fifteen soldiers were killed and forty-seven wounded in this affair. The Indians are also threatening Fort Abercrombie.

GENERAL NEWS.

The organization known as the Constitutional Union Party held its State Convention at Troy yesterday, assembling at 1 o'clock P. M. Hon. E. D. MORGAN, of Syracuse, was appointed temporary Chairman; and in a short speech set forth the objects of the organization—a change of rulers, in order to a more speedy ending of the war. Committees on Organization and Credentials were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. On reassembling a permanent organization was effected, and a Committee was appointed to consult with the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Albany to-day.

A collision occurred on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore on Monday night, by which three soldiers were killed, and a hundred more or less injured. The occurrence appears to have been the result of either stupidity or carelessness.

The Stanton Legion, rank and file, were yesterday consolidated into one regiment—the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York. The officers of the second regiment will consist of those whose men have been necessarily taken to fill up the first regiment. During the afternoon the regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors, by JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., of this City. Col. ALLEN was also presented with a horse by the officers of the first regiment, and with a sword by members of his old command—the First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

A large part of the cargo of the prize steamer *Ladona* consists of French brandy. Four hundred casks have been taken out of the ship, and one hundred and fifty or two hundred yet remain. A number of cases in the hold of the ship it is supposed contain rifles, and there is little doubt of it.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the order in Gen. FREMONT's case was returnable, and after argument by counsel, the Court granted an order that Gen. FREMONT show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and the Railway shares and bonds higher. National securities steady. Gold fell off ¼@¼ ₱ cent., closing 118¾; Exchange on London, 130½ ₱ cent.

Cotton was in good request yesterday, at prices ranging from 57c.@58c. for Middlings—some holders of which were asking even 60c. ₱ lb. Flour was more sought after, and was firmer. Wheat and Corn were plenty, heavy and lower. Provisions were less active; Mess Pork was cheaper. Groceries were more freely dealt in, as were also Ingot Copper, Manila Hemp, Domestic Cotton Goods, East India Rice, and Kentucky Tobacco—the latter article at advanced rates. Iron, Lead, Spelter, Oils, Spices, Whalebone and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was quoted higher, having been less abundant and in fair demand. The freight engagements were restricted by the extreme firmness of shipowners.

Shall the Invading Rebels Escape?

The purpose of the rebels in invading Maryland continues to be discussed with interest and industry by all classes of our population. There is something to be gained by our military authorities in knowing the aim of the movement; but for that very reason the enemy will use his utmost exertions to conceal his design. Whatever the leading purpose of the rebels may be, there are a number of incidental advantages to be gained, whether they achieve their main object or not. For instance, they gain prestige in having transferred the war from their own soil to ours. They gain subsistence in the capture of commissary stores at the various Union posts they have occupied, and in foraging on the farmers wherever they march. If they fail, therefore, to take Baltimore, or Washington, or Harrisburgh, or Philadelphia, but retreat now to the south bank of the Potomac as expeditiously as they came, they will, nevertheless, have inflicted a burning disgrace on the Union cause. The fact will give us more humiliation and trouble in Europe than all our other reverses put together.

We need not go any further with our speculations as to what the rebels have invaded Maryland for. They have got enough already to pay them for coming; and our solace should be, not that they lose their chief prey—the possession of the National capital—but that they have lost an army in seeking a political prestige. No other result of the raid can compensate the country for the wound already inflicted. If the evacuation of Manassas was a reproach to our arms, and the evacuation of Corinth a victory for the rebels, the safe retirement of the invading rebel army from Maryland will be an aggravation of defeat and disaster almost sufficient to crush our confidence in the final triumph of the Right over the foul Wrong of the rebellion.

It is because the retreat of the rebel army *now* would be so remediless an insult and injury, that we are half inclined to suspect their policy will be to turn back. To invade Pennsylvania in force would be positive madness. *An army large enough to force itself into Pennsylvania could not be subsisted in mass. It* would find no large depôts of provisions, and would have to scatter to obtain necessary food and forage. But to scatter would be ruin. To take and hold Baltimore would be impossible. An attempt to do so would end in its destruction—and that the rebels do not desire. Washington, indeed, would be a prize; and if there be any hope of taking it, we may be sure Washington is in danger.

But again, we know JEFF. DAVIS takes no extra-hazardous risks. His policy of war is Fabian. He plans and fights for European judgment. He only wants to hold his own. He says to Europe, "I would not have Washington if I could take it. Let the Washington Government only give us Southern independence." This language to France and England, after having thrown Washington into a panic by marching up to its front and rear, would be quite imposing and effective, and would not cost anything more than present expenditure. But to fight for Washington and *lose it*, would be a severe backset to the rebel cause. It is questionable, therefore, if JEFF. DAVIS will advise it. If the attempt is made, it will be owing, we think, to the imperious demands of the rebel army, intoxicated by the successes that have brought them so near to the National Capital.

Entertaining these views, if we could reach the ear of our military authorities at Washington, we would say, take no thought of the motives which brought the rebel enemy across the Potomac. *Only see to it that he never returns.* Seize the fords in his rear, fell trees in the roads, tear up rails, burn all the bridges, entrench the highways and byways with artillery and riflemen. Let no brigade, no regiment, no company, no man, even, of the invading column, find a way back in the South. If the enemy can take Harrisburgh, let him; or Baltimore, let him. Only be sure that he is kept on the north side of the Potomac, and the loyal millions of the North, in a very few days, will take him, and with him all that his ruthless hands have seized. What we have always wanted heretofore has been the enemy in such position that he *must fight*, and fight where the loyal soldiers of the Union can meet him on equal terms, to decide the controversy between good government and wicked rebellion. Let us trust that the time has come for that sort of a battle, and that the wily foe is not again to slip through our fingers.

The Rebels and Their Use of Cavalry.

The rebels have of late succeeded in deriving from their cavalry, advantages similar to those we long derived from our gunboats. *Wherever there was water enough to float one* of our armed invincibles, it was sufficient to bring it upon the enemy's flank to secure his discomfiture or surrender. In like manner, the rebel cavalry where they approach a division of our forces in defensive position anywhere, select one wing or the other and charge, turning the flank of our whole force, throwing it into confusion, and forcing a defeat; or else they choose some exposed position in our flank and rear, and by a rapid raid, make themselves masters of it long before reinforcements can be sent.

All the recent successes of the rebels have been gained in this way; and mainly, to our shame be it told, by the body of about ten thousand Virginia farmers forming STUART's Cavalry. These intrepid riders, who almost realize the Greek myth of the centaur, and are so fixed to their horse that the two animals seem to make but one, have very simple tactics: it is to dash on a position with the impetuosity of the whirlwind, seize it, and gallop off to a new field of operations. It was in this way that they made the complete detour of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army in front of Richmond, and flanked it all the way from Manassas to the Potomac. Having driven our troops back on the fortifications at Washington, they were at leisure for a ride elsewhere, and so started off for the Potomac crossings at and above Edwards' Ferry. Here they flank us again, and as we retire gain the town of Frederick, some fifteen miles from the Potomac, in Maryland. No sooner do their artillery and infantry, which follow behind, come up than they resign the position into their hands to hold, and are off on a new raid. The latest intelligence is that these audacious troopers have actually tapped Pennsylvania, having reached Gettysburgh, in that State. A repetition of the same flanking process will bring them to the banks of the Susquehanna; and what is to help it?

There is neither mystery nor magic in all this. The rebels early foresaw the immense importance of the cavalry arm of the service for offensive purposes, and accordingly devoted themselves to forming, equipping and training bold and powerful bodies of horsemen. And now having them, they can accomplish whatever ends this means is capable of accomplishing, just as, having the gunboats, we could derive from them all the advantages it was in the nature of gunboats to afford. We do not see any immediate means of preventing these raids of the rebel cavalry, or hindering them from achieving brilliant though temporary successes. They are of course but temporary, and are not designed for anything else. But what is mortifying in the matter is the reflection that, while the rebels were putting forth all their energies in creating this important branch of the military service, we should have been doing nothing toward providing ourselves with means to meet them on equal terms. We were assured by high military authorities that there would be no use for cavalry in Virginia; and in the recent calls by the Secretary of War for 600,000 men, incredible though it may seem, provision was not made for a single regiment of cavalry. It is not till STUART's men are watering their horses in the streams of Pennsylvania that Mr. STANTON awakes, and calls for cavalry to the rescue.

The Part of Slaves in the War.

No one who studies in a philosophic light the scenes and acts of the great drama of civil war now witnessed in this country, can believe that the struggle will cease without affecting a vast, if not a total revolution in the relation previously existing between the white and black races in the South. But yet those who have with most prophetic confidence announced the early delivery of the *blacks from bondage, are beginning to be surprised* at the dead quiet on this subject that prevails in the South, and the apparent fearlessness with which the rebels rely on the loyalty and labor of their slaves, in the midst of social tumult and the unavoidable demoralization of war.

This is not in accordance with the theory of speculators on the American system of Slavery. It is not in harmony with events in the history of slaves themselves on American soil, who have on more than one occasion in the past shown the intensest love of freedom, a wonderful capacity for conspiracy, and a heroic fortitude and reticence when their well-laid plans miscarried, and they were brought to inquisition by their enraged masters.

It is well known that the Presidential canvass in 1856 sent an electric thrill through the slave population of the South. The universal outcry of Southern demagogues that the purpose of the Republican party, if they should elect FREMONT, was to set all the negroes free, did not fail to reach and convince the slaves themselves; and it was observed a long time after, that they were grown more surly, morose and insubordinate than ever before.

But war itself has come—our armies everywhere have penetrated the South—the negroes hail them with delight, it is said—we know that in thousands of cases the enfranchised helots bundle up their scanty wardrobes and start to the North in hasty flight; but there their zeal and enterprise appear to end. In the dark interior of the cotton region, where the rigor of Slavery is witnessed, and where its weakness is so palpable—one white man being left to guide the life and labor of hundreds, any one of whom may be his superior in strength—the slaves are docile and silent. They are as still as death, though it is impossible but that the roar of the raging strife reaches their ears, and that their intellects, dull as they are, are at work on the problem of their own condition as affected by the war. Yet there is no conspiracy, no revolt, no mutterings that make them uneasy, it would seem. They plow and plant at home, while their masters, burning with the spirit of crusaders, put a thousand miles behind them in their march to overrun a continent.

It is a curious fact, and not at all explained by the alleged Pro-Slavery sentiments of our Generals in the field. Thousands of the slaves dare to *run away* and reach our lines, although assured by their Southern masters that they will be taken by the Yankees and sold to Cuba. Thousands of them have reached our lines and been protected, and probably not a score, all told, were ever allowed by Union Generals to be taken back to Slavery. Most assuredly, there has been for twelve months past more light and hope for the slave than since the first day of his bondage in America. But, whereas, in the darkest days of his oppression, and with no hope of white aid, he could scheme, and work, and strike and die for his freedom, *now*, when two-thirds of the continent is in arms against his master, his energies are relaxed and he stands in bewildered inefficiency or delves meekly in the interest of his militant oppressors.

How is all this to be explained? Has the universal arming of the Southern white population—the marshaling of armies everywhere—the stunning sound of heavy artillery, so demoralizing to childish imaginations—and the reckless disregard of human life by those who follow war—has this accumulation of the engines of destruction in the hands of Southern whites wholly crushed out the courage that the blacks are known to have possessed? We know no other explanation of their present inaction, when their own destiny is at stake, so reasonable as this. And the conclusion we would draw is this, that those who are so devoted to emancipation, as a high social, political and religious duty, can best carry out their benevolent designs by aiding to disarm and annihilate the rebel armies, through whose presence and power the chains of Slavery are so lightly riveted.

Destitution of Rebel Troops.

Correspondence from the vicinity of the rebel armies, and the reports of all those who visit their lines under flags of truce, concur in stating that "extreme destitution" prevails among them. The men are found with rags tied around their feet instead of shoes; they are seen eating ears of green corn, cob and all; they search for, pick up and eat the bits of hard bread that our own troops throw away; while for clothing and tents a set of vagabond gipsies would excel them.

All this sort of information is interesting, and it makes readable letters. We have had much that was similar heretofore, and it used to convey a certain degree of confidence to the country that the rebels were on their last legs, and might soon be expected to succumb from sheer exhaustion of nature. But such delusive hopes no longer fill our breasts when we read these stories. They have augured nothing in our favor heretofore, and we do not trust in them any more. We have found that a shoeless army marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours, and surprises the best-shod army that any country has ever turned out. We have seen the hungry rebel out-fight Union troops who have been fed to surfeit. And we have seen the tentless gipsy army from the South of the Rappahannock apply bonfires to the well-spread and water-tight canvas under which National soldiers delighted to slumber.

There is obviously an error in the calculations in regard to the non-efficiency of a "destitute army." We must account in some other way for the discrepancy that we witness. The reason of the matter is doubtless this: The leaders of the rebel armies move with celerity to accomplish military successes, and speed is incompatible with luxury in foot traveling. A soldier that marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours over stony roads, will have little leather to cover his feet at the end of his journey, and he will find it impossible to carry a new pair of shoes to put on when his march is over. In like manner, he will be unable to pack along food beyond what he will need to consume in his march. On the third day, green corn, dry bread, anything, will be palatable to the nearly famished man. As for tents to sleep under, what weary soldier would take time to pitch his canvas, even if his tardy quartermaster had brought it up, when it was so much easier to fall upon the unoccupied earth—*and sleep!*

The truth is, the rebel Generals strip their armies for a march, as a man strips to run a race. Their men are "destitute" when they reach our lines, because they cannot cumber themselves with supplies. They come to fight—not to eat. They march to a battle-field, not to a dress parade.

When shall our armies be found, for a like reason, "destitute" in presence of the enemy? When that time comes we shall know that our leaders have at last reached the fighting point, and learned the utter worthlessness of appearances in war, so that death is dealt to the enemy.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MERRIMAC No. 2.—Though the reports of the advent of the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* prove to have been premature, it is a dead certainty that we shall have her out one of these days. And when she comes the country may as well prepare to hear of some startling news. The announcement which the naval authorities kindly send us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that they are "ready for her," is an assurance which has small value. We have not so much fear for the shipping in Hampton Roads—for that can be brought under protection of the guns of the Fortress or retired to shoal water. But there are several directions in which a vessel of the formidable character which the *Merrimac No. 2* is said to present, is capable of doing us infinite damage. Most of our iron-clads, which alone can pretend to encounter her, have been removed to the Potomac, and the whole Southern coast is clear for her to descend in a destroying avalanche on our blockading vessels. Instead of putting herself in the way of our *Monitors* and *Galenas*, she will probably go down in a raid of this kind—and looking along the line of what it is possible for her to do, we can scarcely see any limit to the damage which it is in her power to cause us. We hope our naval authorities are "ready" for this contingency.

Burning of the Golden Gate.

Ample time has elapsed since the burning at sea of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, yet we are without any satisfactory explanation of that terrible catastrophe. We know, generally, that the alarm of fire was sounded in broad day-light, during calm weather, while the vessel was steaming gaily along within three and a half miles of the shore. We are assured that the ship was amply provided with boats and life-preservers; that her fire apparatus was abundant and in good order; that her officers were cool and collected, exerting their best efforts for the rescue of their human charge from the impending peril;—and yet we find that about one hundred and seventy-five passengers perished, and only some seventy-five were saved! Among the rescued were only eight women, while twenty-six were lost, and of the children only nine were saved and twenty-one lost!

It seems almost incredible that these results can be truly stated,—but the evidence is conclusive. Under the circumstances, it is idle to tell us that the steamship company to whose vessels and agents the passengers per *Golden Gate* intrusted their lives, had provided effectively as was within their power, for the safety of their passengers. There was criminal carelessness or mismanagement somewhere. If it be not so, who will care to go to sea when a journey can possibly be avoided. If in calm weather, within three and a half miles of the land, a well appointed ship, which often carries more than a thousand passengers on a single trip, may burn up in half an hour's time, and—despite every reasonable precaution—one hundred and seventy-five of her passengers must necessarily be lost, and only seventy-five saved, the hazards of a sea voyage will be found by far too great for the mass of present ocean travelers. It is not true that there was occasion for any such fearful mortality. With proper precautions on the part of the Company and the steamer's officers, the per centage of loss of life by the burning of the *Golden Gate* should and would have been very small. Capt. PEARSON assures us that the pumps were in order, but we are told that *the flames burst out exactly where the donkey engines were located*, and that, therefore, the fire apparatus could not be worked. This simply proves that the donkey engines are not properly located. The greatest danger of fire is always in the neighborhood of the galleys and smoke-stack,—and that vicinity certainly is not the proper place in which to deposit the means of extinguishing the flames. The same policy which places a steering wheel aft, in order that it may be availed of when fire has cut off communication between the rudder and the forward steering-wheel, dictates a similarly safe location for the machinery which is to work the fire-engines.

Again, there were several hundred life-preservers on board; but these were stowed away where many of them could not be got at, and as to the remainder, while the passengers did not know where to find them, it seems to have been nobody's business to get them out and distribute them. So, too, in regard to the boats. The bursting out of the flames at the galley was the signal for a general panic, and there was nobody to take charge of the boats, see that they were lowered safely, and that each was made effective to the salvation of every being who could be trusted to it. A part of the boats appear to have burned at their tackles; others capsized, causing the swift death of those who had seized upon them, and still others got off with many less occupants than they were capable of rescuing from an awful fate. This could not have happened had the discipline of the ship been perfect, and each boat in charge of somebody whose duty it was, on the instant of an alarm, to spring to his post prepared to shoot down whoever should persist in robbing fifty persons of the means of safety, in the cowardly effort to secure his own worthless life. The great monopoly now controlling the California travel can afford to employ men enough, and the right kind of men, to admit of such thorough discipline as would make the loss or improper handling of a steamer's boats in time of peril, by fire alone, almost impossible. They are making *quarterly dividends of 20 per cent.* on a nominal capital, at least twice or three times as great as is required for their business. The finger of public scorn should point unmistakeably and unrelentingly at their officers and directors for their criminal disregard of the lives of passengers. They are morally responsible for a large per centage of the sorrow and suffering that has resulted from the recent catastrophe, and public sentiment should press home upon them the conviction that they cannot thus trifle with human life, and be held as reputable and honorable men.

The fire on board the *Golden Gate* began in the galley, on deck, in full sight of everybody, where there was not the slightest difficulty in getting at it. It was not confined or hidden, but was in plain view—as much so as is a bonfire on Broadway. The reader naturally asks, then, how is it that it made such rapid headway as to be beyond control, even at the instant when the alarm was given? The answer is a damning one to the Company. Between the galley of the *Golden Gate* and her engine-room and smoke-stack, was a wooden partition. The galley stoves, or caboose, were set against this, with only a sheet of boiler iron between. All around the galley, and above it, was light wood-work—the whole subject to great heat, and rendered dry as tinder. The conflagration originated back of the galley, where the wooden partition under its iron covering, doubtless, became charred, and as inflammable almost as camphene. Thus it was that within an almost inappreciable space of time after the fire first broke out, the entire engine-room, and a large portion of the deck, were enveloped in flames, and the doom of the ship was irrevocably sealed. What are the public to think of a great, overgrown monopoly, dividing twenty per cent., per quarter, which sends ships to sea, six times a month, with [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial ordered to assemble for the purpose of investigating the charges brought by Gen. Pope against Gens. Porter, Franklin and Griffin, met yesterday and adjourned. It is understood that the officers accused have been restored to their commands, on request of Gen. McClellan, though Gen. Porter is still here. A witness examined to-day testified that when Porter's corps had orders to march to the reinforcement of Pope, they were lost for hours by devious paths and finally found themselves further off than the point from which they started.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE INVASION.

A prominent citizen called on Gen. Halleck on Saturday night, to communicate facts in regard to the invasion of Maryland, and test great difficulty, even of first time, in convincing the General that the rebels had crossed the Potomac or were in the vicinity in any formidable numbers.

GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Northwest, to which Maj.-Gen. Pope has been assigned, includes Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dacotah, with the troops existing and to be raised therein under his command, his headquarters being at St. Paul, Minn.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks is remaining in Washington, slightly indisposed, but his real detention is owing to a desire on the part of the Government for his counsels. He will certainly be placed in a highly responsible position before long.

PRIZES AND PRISONERS.

The steamer *Ascutney*, Master Nelson Prevost, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing up two prizes, one of which was taken some two weeks since, and one last Friday night, and ten prisoners. The last named prize, a small schooner called the *Rising Sun*, was captured by the boats of the Wyandotte, under Master McGowan, on Friday night last, in Britain's Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac, as he was crossing into Virginia. After a long chase, the crew of the schooner, perceiving that she was pursued into the shore, and the boats following were fired at several times by guerrillas along the shore, but without effect. The schooner, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, and was run aground, when the crew deserted her, leaving her as a prize in our hands. She had a cargo consisting of coffee, teas, salt and dry goods. On the same night the boats overhauled seven boats crossing the river with goods, and captured on them ten prisoners, all colored except two—Dr. Wm. Wise and B. E. Cousins.

It is said that large quantities of contraband articles find their way into rebeldom by this route, and that a great many of the Southern Maryland rebels are engaged in this forwarding business.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. BIRNEY.

Gen. Birney's gallant conduct at Chantilly has elicited so much admiration among his many friends in Philadelphia that they resolved to present him a suitable testimonial of their appreciation. They commenced raising subscriptions to purchase him a sword, taking only $25 subscriptions. In four hours they had $1,300 raised. They then resolved to cut them all down to $10 each, so as to give all who wished an opportunity to have a share in this tribute to one of our most gallant officers.

A LETTER FROM COL. BROADHEAD.

The following was written by Col. Broadhead, of Michigan, on the battle-field, a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood:

"Dear Brother and Sister: I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility and McDowell's treason. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands.

"But the old flag will triumph yet—the soldiers will reguild its poles, now polluted by imbecility and treason.

"Sons, you owe a duty to your country; write—show up Pope's incompetency, and McDowell's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction. I had hoped to live longer, but I die amidst the danger of battle, as I would wish. Farewell! In you and the noble officers of my regiment, I confide my wife and children. J."

ARRESTS.

Two citizens of Fairfax County, Jess and Thrasher Mathews, were arrested yesterday for being within our lines under suspicious circumstances, and were sent over to Maj. Dodge, who disposed of them as usual.

A man named Samuel Trace, residing near Seneca Creek, Md., was also arrested and sent to the Old Capitol.

Two ladies residing near the Navy-yard were arrested last night for alleged tampering with the guard at the old Capitol. They were sent to the Central Guard-house, where they remained some three hours, when the Provost-Marshal released them, satisfied that they had been sufficiently admonished of the impropriety of their conduct.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Stamps of all kinds will be furnished upon receipt, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of specie, United States Notes or the original certificate of any United States Assistant Treasurer or designated Depositary of a deposit made for that purpose, at the following rates: In sums of $50 and over, 2 per cent. discount; $100 and over, 3 per cent. discount; $500 and over, 4 per cent. discount; $1,000 and over, 5 per cent. discount.

ARMY MATTERS.

Maj. John F. Lee, Judge-Advocate of the Army, has resigned. He occupied the position about 14 years.

First-Lieut. Dabbs De Kay, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with Gen. Pope, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. Banks.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been conferred upon officers of Gen. Fitz John Porter's Staff, for bravery and efficiency in the late campaign:

Major Archibald Wren, Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

Captain F. J. Locke to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain C. R. Norton, Chief Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Joseph Kirkland, Aid, to be Major.

Lieutenant George Mendell, Aid, to be Captain.

Lieutenant J. McQuade, Aid, to be Captain.

SIGNAL CORPS.

There will be another camp of instruction in the signal service opened on the Heights of Georgetown. Major Myers will have command.

MORE PRISONERS.

Another batch of prisoners, numbering about fifty, were brought into Alexandria to-day. They were a part of those taken in the fight near Fairfax Court-house.

WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Twenty ambulances loaded with wounded from the late battle-field arrived here to-day. Their names have been published.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Office of Military Governor was thronged to-day with officers wounded in late battles, applying for furloughs to go to their homes.

CONVALESCENT REBEL PRISONERS.

About twenty convalescent rebel prisoners, who had been in the hospital at Alexandria, were brought to this city to-day, and taken to the Old Capitol Prison. One of them was a Captain belonging to the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

An Englishman, riding, as he said, a horse belonging to a correspondent of a New-York paper, was arrested to-day near the Soldiers' Home, on suspicion of being a spy. His case was disposed of by the Provost-Marshal.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. C. Flagg has been appointed Collector for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, in place of D. W. Deamerest, declined.

RECALLED.

Within last two days the Provost-Marshal has returned more than 1,500 straggling soldiers to their respective regiments. About 300 officers have also been arrested and returned to their commands.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Union State Convention at Albany.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Constitutional Union State Convention met at Association Hall, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. W. A. Tallmadge, who read the call for the Convention, and proposed Hon. E. D. Norton, of Syracuse, temporary Chairman.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Norton, on taking the chair, said that this was the first war meeting he had attended. The object now was not so much to devise means to carry on the war, but to stop the war. Blood enough has been shed. Treasure enough has been expended. No man could desire the perpetuation of such a bloody, remorseless struggle. It was not important who should be on the State ticket, except inasmuch that this war could never be ended except by the election of entirely different men to Congress than those composing the last Congress. To accomplish this, it was necessary to form a strong State ticket carrying with it character and influence, in order to strengthen the Congressional votes.

Mr. Norton continued, setting forth the objects of the Constitutional Union party, and exhorting them to animate and cheer our soldiers in the field; contributing to their wants, swelling their numbers, and at the same time to crush at the ballot-box all who are ready to throw away our liberties, and destroy the unity of the Republic, in order to wreak upon States which shall ever remain our sister States, the curse of Abolitionism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Norton's remarks, Mr. O. Sloan Holden, of New-York, was appointed temporary Secretary.

The following Committee on Organization was then appointed:

Mr. Smith, of Rensselaer.
Mr. Winsor, of Onondaga.
Mr. Smith, of Schenectady.
Mr. B. Whiting, of St. Lawrence.
Mr. Patten, of Albany.
Mr. J. C. Ham, of New-York.
Mr. J. F. Faurot, of Canandaigua.
Mr. Doty, of New-York.

On motion of Mr. George Kellogg, of New-York, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of one from each Judicial District, as follows:

Mr. E. J. Brown, of New-York.
Mr. A. K. Chandler, of Dutchess.
Mr. R. B. Spellman, of Albany.
Mr. N. B. Mulligan, of Washington.
Mr. H. P. Winser, of Onandaga.
Mr. W. Clark, of Madison.
Mr. W. W. Stacey, of Seneca.
Mr. W. F. Robertson, of Genessee.

The Convention here took a recess till 3½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Troy, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock. Eli P. Morgan, of New-York, was appointed Permanent President, with eight Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. Mr. Morgan made an eloquent address, urging the necessity of the united action of all men desirous of restoring the Union and Constitution.

A Committee of eight, Ex-Senator Hall, of Broome Chairman, was appointed to report an address and resolutions.

Hon. James Brooks received great applause, and made an eloquent speech. He moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with a similar committee of the Democratic Convention to assemble at Albany to-morrow.

This was withdrawn to allow an informal ballot for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

W. C. Hubd moved the vote be viva voce.

He desired to see every man show his hand. He believed all who refused to vote openly for Dix, were unfaithful to the constitutional party.

After a debate, a vote was taken by ballot, with the following result for Governor:

Horatio Seymour	32	John A. Dix	30
Millard Fillmore	6	James Brooks	1
—— Tallmadge	1	Lorenzo Burrows	1

The following is the ballot for Lieutenant-Governor:

W. C. Hasbrouck	39	L. Burroughs	15
Washington Hunt	8	James Brooks	2
Wm. Duer	2	—— Tallmadge	1

Upon a renewal of the motion to appoint a Conference Committee it was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: James Brooks, Charles B. Freeman, E. J. Brown, George Briggs, M. B. Millspaugh, E. Davis Noxon, James Kirk, M. F. Robertson, James F. Austin, Eli P. Norton.

Adjourned.

DREADFUL RAILROAD COLLISON.

A Troop-train Run Into Beyond Philadelphia—Three Soldiers Killed, and About a Hundred Injured.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At midnight, a through freight-train for Baltimore, when a short distance below Gray's Ferry Bridge, became separated and obstructed the road. In consequence of a heavy fog, a troop-train came in collision with it, but fortunately no person was seriously hurt. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was aboard.

At 3½ this morning a special train, having a squad of one hundred cavalry on board, by some unaccountable carelessness or misunderstanding, ran into both of these trains. The collision was very severe, and the consequences most disastrous. The cars were broken to pieces, three men were killed, and a number more or less injured.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Joseph Wyant, 98th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Welsh, 62d Ohio.
Charles Devine, 23d Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED.

James Curtland, 8th Ohio—seriously.
Christian Heylburn, 13th New-York—leg.
Henry Rust, 13th New-York—seriously.
F. E. Morse, 13th New-York—seriously.
A man, name unknown, of 47th Pennsylvania—badly scalded.
Thos. Russell, 103d New-York—not seriously.
John Chalber, 13th New-York—leg fractured.
U. Bailey, 145th Pennsylvania—seriously.
John Baker, 100th New-York—seriously.
Thos. Bower, 13th New-York—leg broken.
John Caun, 100th New-York—leg.
John M. Knight, 71st Pennsylvania—slightly.

The New-York Militia Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give publicity to the fact, that *all* the New-York Militia regiments have not returned home. The Twelfth is still in service.

I have recently been to Harper's Ferry, and can hardly express my surprise at the statements that have been going the rounds of the papers—your own among the rest. It is said that the Twenty-second is the regiment that offered to stay longer, as if all the other militia regiments had not done the same thing; and that it was the last regiment to leave, which is not true.

I have been expecting that some authorized contradiction of these misstatements would be made; but, as several days have now elapsed, and nothing of the kind has been done, will you permit me to do it through your columns?

The Twelfth Regiment and the Twenty-second have been comrades during the Summer. They have been encamped side by side. The time of both has expired. The Twenty-second are now safe in their homes in New-York; the Twelfth are where brave men ought to be, at the post of danger, in front of the batteries at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Wool, in his letter of Sept. 2, accepting the services of the Twelfth, remarks that a regiment which leaves at this critical moment will not fail to leave a host of friends and admirers throughout the country." Gen. Halleck sternly refused to permit the regiment that have returned to be recalled. You, in one of your recent editorials, have made the true observation, that in this crisis "the country wants deeds, not excuses." That our City may remember to honor those who are to-day upholding the honor in face of the enemy, please publish the following list of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Colonel, W. G. Ward; Lieutenant-Colonel, Livingston Satterlee; Major, E. E. Anderson; Adjutant, G. A. Hilton; Engineer, Church; Surgeon, Henry Draper; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Draper; Quartermaster, F. S. Parks; Assistant-Quartermaster, Robert Milbank; Sergeant-Major, S. Brown; Assistant-Sergeant-Major, E. Kirk, Jr.; Commissary, S. W. Milbank; Color-bearer, J. A. Van Dyke; Captains, J. M. Ferry, N. L. Hanson, W. V. Byrne, K. McAfee, John Ward, Jr., J. Hayhern, J. Adorn, H. Barclay. D.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

The trotting match for a purse and stake of $700, between *Gilt*, *Gen. Butler*, *Lady Emma* and *Sunnyside*, which was advertised to take place yesterday on the grounds of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, did not come off, as *Gen. Butler* was the only one which showed. He trotted round the course and took the money, the others paying forfeit.

A match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, then took place between the brown gelding *Dandy* and the brown mare *Kate*, which was won easily, in three straight heats, by the horse. The mare went nice by side round the turn, but broke up before getting to the quarter-pole on each heat, and losing half a dozen lengths, which she never recovered. The horse came in under a strong pull on each heat. Quite a large attendance of sporting men were present, who were no doubt drawn there in anticipation of the great trotting match to-day.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Pleasure Ground Association—Tuesday, Sept. 9—Match, $200—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

Hiram Woodruff names b. g. *Dandy*	1	1	1
Robert Tuttle names b. m. *Kate*	2	2	2

Time—2:46, 2:44, 2:48¾.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

The following dispatch, which has been received by a friend in this City, disposes of all doubts as to the safety of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward:

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1862.

W. J. Bunce, Esq., No. 69 Beaver:

I am safe and sound—newspaper accounts to the contrary notwithstanding. It was another person of the same name who lost his arm.

J. H. HOBART WARD.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Trusses office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

Baldwin—Prentiss.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. B. Lee, Charles C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Carrie S., daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Burd—Ferris.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Dr. Armitage, George W. Burd, Jr., to Cordelia Ferris, daughter of Caleb Beadle.

Ellingwood—Burritt.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., N. Dane Ellingwood to Grace Emily, daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt.

Hirshfelder—Greenhalgh.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, Jacob F. Hunzer to Mary L. Griesshaimer, both of this City.

Phillips—Lozee.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Newton Heston, Capt. Benjamin Phillips, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., to Miss Josephine A. Lozee, of Jersey City.

St. John—Smith.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. David Van Tassel, in North Salem, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. Silvester St. John to Miss Addie A. Smith, both of Norwalk, Conn.

Youlin—Cole.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. Day, Dr. J. J. Youlin, of Jersey City, to Miss Fannie P., youngest daughter of the late Henry Cole, Esq., of Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

Anderson.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 9, of typhoid fever, Charles E. Anderson, eldest son of James S. and Jane E. Anderson, aged 22 years, 8 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Hammond, near Greenwich-st.

Bradford.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, Ezra, daughter of William Bradford.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Washington-place. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Brown.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Sept. 8, of diphtheria, Emily Louisa, daughter of Edward G. and Anna M. Brown, aged 1 year, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the family, Garden-st., above 1st-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock this day.

Burlin.—At his residence in Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 8, Francis Burlin, aged 43 years.

His friends are invited to the funeral services, this morning, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock.

Cook.—In the village of Flushing, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, James Cook, in the 77th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, this day, (Wednesday,) Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Corrigan.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 7, of typhoid fever, contracted in the army, Wm. L. Corrigan, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

Farrington.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, Elizabeth S., wife of Charles W. Farrington, and eldest daughter of Maria and the late George Lovejoy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 3d-st.

Foster.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, after a lingering illness, Samuel C. Foster, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends and also the members of the Peterson Association and the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 White-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Haviland.—On Second day evening, Benjamin Haviland, aged 71 years.

Funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 144 East 12th-st.

Hawkins.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, Sept. 4, Robert F. Hawkins, late of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, W. W. Swayne and Josh W. Hayes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Varick-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

Gomm.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, Joseph Lee, the beloved son of William and Catharine Jones, aged 4 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Lewis.—Killed in battle, on Saturday, Aug. 30, near Bull Run, Va., Capt. W. F. Lewis, acting Major of Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, aged 24 years.

His remains have not yet been recovered.

Madan.—On Monday, Sept. 8, Abram Madan, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, in Academy-st., near Grand, Astoria, L. I., without further notice. The steamers leave Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, and foot of 10th-st., East River, at 11¼ o'clock.

Miller.—In this City, at his residence, No. 126 East 13th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Asa Miller, aged 56 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

O'Donnell.—On Monday evening, Sept. 8, Charles R. D., youngest son of Dr. William O'Donnell, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Oliver and William, and of his brother-in-law, Arthur O'Donnell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 46 Madison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Reese.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 8, John E. Reese, of Chicago, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. M. McCutchen, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Shilboe.—Suddenly, by fall from a wagon, at Stafford Springs, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 8, Elliott Gregory, son of James W. and Elizabeth M. Selleck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Saunders.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, William H. Saunders, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 10th inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Hastings-upon-Hudson.

Sherwin.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. Rebecca [illegible], widow of the late Robert Sherwin.

Ward.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, Hannah D. Ward, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 47 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 61 Bleecker-place, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Wallis.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, Caroline Matilda, daughter of George and Elizabeth E. Wallis, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Adelphi-st.

Winters.—In Havre, on Tuesday, July 1, Mrs. Ann Winters, wife of Mr. Edward Winters, first officer of ship Wm. Nelson.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 46?.—Sept. 6, 1862.
20, 35, 66, 33, 51, 71, 27, 6, 34, 54, 17, 60.

Kentucky, Class 42?.—Sept. 6, 1862.
73, 61, 3, 60, 8, 63, 71, 57, 28, 49, 10, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 216.—Sept. 6, 1862.
71, 61, 18, 44, 25, 36, 19, 14, 55, 21, 1, 45.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 235.—Sept. 9, 1862.
72, 73, 9, 56, 47, 71, 57, 10, 28, 42, 11, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ANTOKAKI AYASH (GUNJAH-WALLAH.)

The Soldier—the Business man—the Mechanic—
The writer—the Speaker—the "Belle of the Evening"—
The Smoker—the Liquor-drinker—the Opium-eater—
The Nervous—the Melancholy—the Consumptive—
The Rheumatic—the Hypocondriac—the Weak—
Find in this delicate Turkish Exhilarant and Nervine,
A beautiful substitute for Liquor, Opium, Smoking,
Without the reaction usually attending the use of other Stimulants. See Circular.
Put up in unique gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes,
Twenty-five cents each; 5 boxes in Turkish Cartoo, $1.
SCOTT & COMPANY, (Chemists),
Nos. 561 and 863 Broadway.
For sale by all prominent Druggists.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
☞ All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE in cases as easy to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament ever discovered for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 26 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

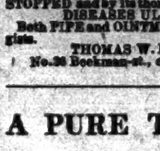
A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CRISIS.
HIGH TREASON IN OUR CAMPS.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND FORT ROYAL.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch (their next Express to Fort Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-house.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.



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Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
$1, $2 and $3 a Set.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS.
At $1, $2, $3, and $5 each.
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. R. R. Lighthill, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York Observer says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the millions, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

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CARLETON, Publisher,
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IN PRESS.
THE LOST BANK NOTE.
By the Author of "Sam Lyons," etc.
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by this Association will sit for the purpose of enrolling names, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week from 7 to 9 o'clock, at No. 264 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. By order of the Association.

JAS. M. THOMSON,
Chairman of the Enrolling Committee.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

New-York, July 25, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

New-York, June 23, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir*: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remain good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

R. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

New-York, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.
READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS.
AT 83,
FINE LINEN BOSOMS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker-sts.

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No. 11 West 45th-st.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 33d-st.

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STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND ALBANY.
MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, EVERY DAY, at 6 P. M.
MORNING LINE FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS, every day at 6 A. M.
NEW YORK AND ALBANY DAY LINE, every day at 8 A. M.
NEW YORK AND ALBANY NIGHT LINE, every day at 6 P. M.
Through tickets to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Thousand Islands, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Lake Champlain, Portland, Canada, Vermont, Berkshire Hills and Springfield.
Baggage checked through and no charge for storage.
Office, No. 1 Battery Place.
JAMES BROWN, Agent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND ALBANY.
NEW LINE.
NEW LINE.
NEW LINE.
The new and elegant steamboats
CHAS. A. BOGERT, Capt.
and
ORIENTAL, Capt. ——
will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) viz:
Leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 6 P. M.
Leave Newburgh at 6 A. M.
Leave Poughkeepsie at 8 A. M.
Leave Rondout at 11 A. M.
Arrive in Albany at 3 P. M.
Connecting with the Hudson River Railroad for Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Thousand Islands, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Lake Champlain, Portland, Canada, Vermont, Berkshire Hills and Springfield.
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Baggage checked through and no charge for storage.
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FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMBOAT
EMPIRE, Capt. J. H. TRAVIS,
Will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every day (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M.
Returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., and Newburgh at 8 A. M.
Connecting at Newburgh with the Hudson River Railroad for

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Chamberlain Gap.

Rebels Driven from Bardstown.

Gen. Cruft Occupies Crab Orchard.

Gen. Granger Reinforced.

Rebels Retreat from Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Carter Occupies Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Granger Marches to Barbourville.

Gen. Morgan Reported at Glasgow.

Gen. Boyle Reinforced.

Gen. Nelson Marching on Bardstown.

Gen. Buell Moving on Perryville.

Gen. Crittenden Marching on Danville.

Gen. Smith Marching on Frankfort.

Gen. Wood Marching on Harrodsburg.

Gen. McCook Marching on Lebanon.

Gen. Gilbert Marching on Springfield.

Gen. Thomas Marching on Lebanon.

Gen. Rousseau Marching on Lebanon.

Gen. Sheridan Marching on Lebanon.

Gen. Mitchell Marching on Lebanon

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Cumberland Gap.

Reported Defeat of Bragg's Forces by Gen. Crittenden.

The Rebels Destroying Railroads in Kentucky.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Last Thursday, a foraging party from Cumberland Gap encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Federal loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels were driven away with considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a thirty-two pounder.

Rumors are quite general here, but whereof the headquarters here have not been advised, and do not credit that Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN has vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG's force near Gallatin, Tennessee, and also that BRAGG's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with the view of invading Northern Kentucky.

The rebels yesterday destroyed the water stations at Benson and Bagdad, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and tore up a hundred yards of the track at Bagdad.

A party of rebels on Saturday went to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, intending to capture any trading boats there, but vamosed on ascertaining that all such boats had been removed to the Indiana shore.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there.

Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition had taken and brought down to Helena the wharf boats from Eunice and Napoleon.

Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days.

It was reported at Helena that Gen. ROSECRANS made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent the guerrillas from firing on the boats passing that place.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 2d inst. contains Richmond advices of the 2d inst.

The rebel Senate, on the 2d instant, rejected the bill concerning Partisan Rangers, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Society of Friends in North Carolina had memorialized the rebel Congress for a modification of the new Conscription act in their favor.

New-Orleans dates of the 29th of August say that Gen. BUTLER had issued an order requiring the merchants and the Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

On the 2d inst. the steamer *W. B. Terry*, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee River, at "Duck Shoals," one hundred miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerrillas.

The guerrillas were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive our gunners from their guns.

The guerrillas removed the guns from the boat, captured seventeen Government officers and burned the boat. They liberated the officers of the boat.

The rebels also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The following items are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

BUCKNER is created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Third Grand Division of the Army.

Gen. BRAGG and Staff arrived at Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

A Joint Committee has been appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the charges against Secretary MALLORY, which is said to be very unpopular with the Secessionists.

The armed rebel steamer *Yorktown*, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th. Crew saved.

The *Appeal* glorifies exceedingly over the late rebel successes.

The New-Orleans Delta of the 28th says the Federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against BECKENRIDGE and VAN DORN, whom it invites to another contest.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Still Active—Engagement near Fort Ridgeley—Fort Abercrombie Threatened.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

Major PRINCE arrived in this city last night, with dispatches from Fort Ridgeley to Sept. 4.

Capts. GRANT and ANDERSON, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, eighteen miles from Fort Ridgeley.

During the engagement the whites managed to throw up breastworks of dead horses and earth, and held out until Col. SIBLEY came to their relief and drove the Indians back.

Thirteen whites were killed, and forty-seven wounded, in this engagement. Most of the killed were residents of this city.

Before the engagement commenced, Capt. GRANT's party succeeded in burying eighty-five massacred whites. One woman had laid in the woods two weeks unburied.

Capt. VANDERBURGH, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, writes that a large number of Indians had appeared around the fort, and carried off all the Government mules and cattle belonging to that post.

Capt. VANDERBURGH says that he is compelled to keep his entire force on the strictest guard all night and also says that, unless reinforcements appear soon he will be compelled to abandon the post.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Intelligence from Dacotah and the Upper Missouri indicates serious Indian hostilities. Gov. JONES, of Dacotah, issued a proclamation, on the 30th ult., calling on the settlers to organize 2,000 men. Judge ANDREWS and his son had already been killed.

Gen. BLUNT received a dispatch yesterday from Gov. JONES, dated Sioux City, Sept. 6, which says the Indians made an attack that morning within three miles of Yankton, the Capital of the Territory.

The courier bringing the dispatch to Sioux City with an escort of ten men, had a fight with twenty Indians, ten miles from Yankton. The Governor calls for a regiment, arms and ammunition, as a general Indian war is feared.

Address of the Citizens' War Committee of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Citizens' War Committee publish an address to-day, urging every able-bodied man to have in his possession at once the necessary arms and clothing to [illegible]

THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sept. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of BANKS and SIGEL, and one division of McDOWELL's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under JACKSON, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, by which time Gen. ROBERT LEE had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of LEE's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. RENO and the other division of McDOWELL's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces, and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movement of JACKSON toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the works at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under JACKSON. By this time the army corps of HEINTZELMAN, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction; one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and General officers without horses. FITZ-JOHN PORTER also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kelly's Ford. I directed that corps, about 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where HEINTZELMAN already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th. As soon as it became known to me that JACKSON was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet JACKSON, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDOWELL, with his own corps and SIGEL's and the division of REYNOLDS, to march rapidly by the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to JACKSON through Thoroughfare Gap; and instructing RENO, with his command and KEARNEY, with one division of HEINTZELMAN's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDOWELL *in case of necessity. I moved back along the railroad* upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run HOOKER came upon the advance of EWELL's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark, EWELL being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of *not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition* became at once alarming. At nightfall HOOKER had *but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I* learned this I sent back orders to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to march with his corps at 1 o'clock that night, so as to be with HOOKER at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9:30 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately HOOKER had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDOWELL had begun to be so apparent, that the enemy, fearful of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDOWELL, RENO and KEARNEY had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by KEARNEY that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. RENO had reached Manassas Junction, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped. McDOWELL's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the —McDOWELL's advance (GIBBON's Brigade) met the force of JACKSON retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very sharp skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of GIBBON behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

SIGEL was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed KEARNEY to move forward at early day dawn toward Gainesville, closely followed by HOOKER and RENO, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDOWELL and SIGEL on the west, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER on the south. I also instructed FITZ-JOHN PORTER with his own corps, and RENO's Division of McDOWELL's corps, which had for some reason fallen back from the Warrenton Turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap Railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

HEINTZELMAN marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by RENO. Meantime, shortly after daylight, SIGEL's and REYNOLDS' Division of McDOWELL's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by HEINTZELMAN and RENO, when the whole line became actively engaged.

PORTER marched as directed, followed by KEARNEY's Division, which was by this time joined by REYNOLDS' Division, which had been detached from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy attempting to support JACKSON.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDOWELL to advance rapidly on the left, and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet REYNOLDS' left, and to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to keep his right well closed on McDOWELL's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDOWELL and PORTER at right angles to that of the rebel forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDOWELL, although previously in rear of PORTER bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from PORTER a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterward informed me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under JACKSON without an effort to prevent it or assist us. One *at least* of his brigades under Gen. GRIFFIN, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. GRIFFIN himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by HEINTZELMAN's corps and RENO, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of PORTER had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed JACKSON before the forces under LEE could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and had as they were could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen PORTER to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming FITZ-JOHN PORTER and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. McDOWELL. When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

Gen. FRANKLIN with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst SUMNER was four miles behind FRANKLIN. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order. Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including SUMNER and FRANKLIN, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, FRANKLIN and SUMNER united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already wearied out, and much cut up, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defense.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-house, and thus turning our rear.

Cover's division and one brigade of Sumner's had been left there, and I sent down HOOKER on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDOWELL to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, about two miles west of the latter place.

HEINTZELMAN was directed to post himself in rear and support of RENO, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, it being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by HOOKER at that place, and by RENO, reinforced by KEARNEY, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS.

By moving, the whole of my command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under HOOKER, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of SUMNER, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in these corps was distressing.

The full facts having been reported, I fell on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

RENO, who had been left with the Railroad trains, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the Commander and to his troops. How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Gens. McDOWELL, KING, REYNOLDS, RICKETTS, HOOKER and KEARNEY, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.

The Last Report of the Late Gen. Kearny.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CHESTERVILLE, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. John Pope:

COLONEL: I report the part taken by my Division in the battle of the two previous days. On the 30th, on my arrival, I was assigned to the holding of the right wing, my left on Leesburgh road. I posted Col. POE with BIRNEY's Brigade in first line, Gen. ROBINSON, First Brigade, on his right, partly in line and partly in support, and kept BIRNEY's most disciplined regiments reserved and ready for emergencies. Toward noon, I was obliged to occupy a quarter of a mile additional on left of said road, from SCHENCK's troops being taken elsewhere.

During the first hours of combat, Gen. BIRNEY, on tired regiments in the centre falling back, of his own accord rapidly pushed across to give them a hand to raise themselves to a renewed fight.

In early afternoon Gen. POE's order, per Gen. ROBINSON, was to send a pretty strong force diagonally to the front, to relieve the centre in woods from pressure. Accordingly, I detached on that purpose Gen. ROBINSON, with his brigade, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. HAYES, the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. CRAIG, the Twentieth Indiana, Col. BROWN, and, additionally, the Third Michigan Marksmen, under Col. CHAMPLIN. Gen. ROBINSON drove forward for several hundred yards, but the centre of the main body being shortly after driven back and out of the woods, my detachment thus exposed consisted in front of all others, both flanks in air, was obliged to fall in advance, and confine themselves to holding their own. At 5 o'clock, thinking, though at the risk of exposing my fighting line to being enfiladed, that I might drive the enemy by an unexpected attack through the woods, I brought up additionally the most of BIRNEY's regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WALKER and Lieut.-Col. CARVER; Fortieth New-York, Col. EGAN; First New-York, Maj. BURT; One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM—and changed front to the left to sweep with a rush the first line of the enemy. This was most successful. The enemy rolled up on his own right; it was engaged in disorder to fall. Still our force was too light. The enemy brought up rapidly heavy reserves, so that our further progress was impeded. Gen. STEVENS came up gallantly in action to support us, but did not have the numbers.

On the morning of the 30th Gen. RICKETTS, with two brigades, relieved me of my extra charge of the left of the road, and I again concentrated my command. We took no part in the fight of the morning, although we lost men by an enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries. A sudden and unaccountable evacuation of the field by the left and centre occurring about 6 P. M., on orders from Gen. POPE, I massed my troops at the indicated point, but soon reoccupied with BIRNEY's brigade, supported by ROBINSON, a very advanced block of woods. The key point of this new line rested on the brown house towards creek. This was held by regiments of other brigades. Soon, however, themselves attacked, they ceded ground and retired without warning us. I maintained my position until 10 P. M., when, in connection with Gen. RENO and Gen. GIBSON, assigned to the rear guard, I retired my brigades. My command arrived at Centreville in good order at 2 A. M. this morning, and encamped in front of the Centreville forts. My loss in killed and wounded is over 750—about one in three—in some regiments engaged a great deal severer; in the Third Michigan, 148 out of 360; none taken prisoners except my engineer officer, who returned to the house supposed to be held by the troops alluded to.

It makes me proud to dwell on the renewed efforts of my Generals of Brigades—BIRNEY and ROBINSON. My regiments all did well, and the remiss in camp seemed as brightest in the field. Besides, my old tried regiments, who have been previously noted in former actions, and maintained their prestige, I have to mark the One Hundred and First New-York and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as equaling all that their gallant comrades have done before. Their commanders, Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, with the One Hundred and First New-York Volunteers, and Major BURNEY, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, have imparted to them the stamp of their own high character. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, under the brave Col. EGAN, suffered the most. The gallant HAYES is badly wounded. The loss of officers has been great; that of Col. BROWN can hardly be replaced. Brave, skillful, a disciplinarian, full of energy, and a charming gentleman, his Twentieth Indiana must miss him. The country loses in him one who promised to fill worthily high trusts. The Third Michigan, ever faithful to their name, under Col. CHAMPLIN and Major PRIEST, lose 140 out of 300 combatants. Col. CHAMPLIN is again disabled. The staunch Fourth Maine, under WALKER and CARVER, true men of a rare type, drove on through the stream of battle irresistibly. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians—mountain men, again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charge of these regiments sustains the past history of this division.

The lists of killed and wounded, and reports of brigades and regiments, will be shortly furnished.

RANDOLPH's Battery of light twelves was worked with boldness and address, though narrowly watched by three long-reaching enfilading batteries of the enemy. It constantly silenced one of theirs in its front, and shelled and ricochetted its shots into the reinforcements moving from the open ground in front of others, both flanks in air, was obliged to fall in advance, and confine themselves to holding their own. At 5 o'clock, thinking, though at the risk of exposing my fighting line to being enfiladed, that I might drive the enemy by an unexpected attack through the woods, I brought up additionally the most of BIRNEY's regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WALKER and Lieut.-Col. CARVER; Fortieth New-York, Col. EGAN; First New-York, Maj. BURT; One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM—and changed front to the left to sweep with a rush the first line of the enemy. This was most successful. The enemy rolled up on his own right; it was engaged in disorder to fall. Still our force was too light. The enemy brought up rapidly heavy reserves, so that our further progress was impeded. Gen. STEVENS came up gallantly in action to support us, but did not have the numbers.

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